DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET.
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at six dollars every month (Sunday excepted), for $6 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or it costs a week, payable to the carrier.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
From and after this date the following rates of charges, payable at the time is paid, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, in all cases $1 00
Every subsequent insertion 50
Advertisements on the second page are charged as new each day.
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.
The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietors, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed.
October 30, 1851.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1852.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—We will hereafter publish the simple announcement of marriages and deaths free of charge.

Whig City Convention.

The whigs of the Consolidated City of New Orleans meet to-night in convention, to nominate candidates for the different municipal offices. Who those candidates may be—what may be the popularity and success of the opposing nominees, are questions involving too much uncertainty to warrant a prediction.

But one thing is clear and certain—and this every public-spirited citizen will expect and require of the whig as well as of the democratic convention; that is, that capable and responsible gentlemen, men of character and permanently interested in the prosperity of the city of NewOrleans, shall be presented for the suffrages of its voters. Men of inferior character, of untried abilities, of unknown interests and unrecognizable responsibility, will not command the votes of the people.

They cannot command them, for this: We have to perfect Consolidation by consolidating the business of four districts heretofore unfortunately distinct and separate in municipal organization. To accomplish this, to the best interests of the public, will require the selection of men who know what they are about, are fully acquainted with the general outlines, if not the details, of the municipal business, and who can bring to bear upon their labors something of trained experience and proved capacity. Unless such men be selected, Consolidation will be a splendid failure. We correct ourself: it will be a miserable failure, a disheartening deception, a pitiful humbug. The labors which lie, thick and heavy, in the path of the successful candidates, are of no ordinary kind. The mere classifying and binding into unity the affairs of four separate, and, in every respect, different corporations, might alone deter the most zealous and ambitious from assuming a candidacy, which, if successful, brings only an inadequate salary—inadequate to the position of any office—and responsibilities so heavy that the shoulders on which they may rest must be broad indeed. If a man desires annoyance, we commend him to seek a position which shall involve him in the organization of Consolidation in the City of New Orleans.

He would have no bed of roses to repose upon. He would have a vast amount of complicated business to work into shape, solidity and oneness. If in all the endless minutiæ of this business, he or any of his associates should commit one error of the least importance, he might safely calculate upon a hurricane of censure—a pitiless storm, worse than ever was known by a distroned Lear.

This would not be the end of it. The party, for whom he should stand forward as its nominee, would have a serious weight of responsibility thrown upon it. It would have to bear the odium of any error which any of its candidates might make. So far, parties are under bonds to make nominations of their best men.

We are confident our friends of the whig party will do this. We are confident they properly appreciate the manœuvres of "independent" democratic presses to influence their action by abuse of, or insinuation against this popular whig, and unbounded eulogy of another they consider less likely to succeed. There are voices enough abroad. Let our whig friends carefully note of what tone, however disguised they may be. Let them nominate their best men; none others of either party, can or ought to succeed; none others can rouse up the real strength—the honest, free-spoken motive-power of any party—the young men who are politicians not for office, but for faith and enthusiasm.

Whig Rangers!

Rally, whig rangers, rally! This is the call published in our paper; and the rally is called for on Monday night at the Pearl, opposite the St. Charles Theatre, at which place (second story) there is an excellent hall. When the whig rangers are out, *Palo Alto* is to be fought; and our pen feels quickened in the anticipation of the liveliness they will infuse into the opening campaign. They are the young men, the life and soul of an honest and earnest political struggle. So, rally, rangers! rally! We wish to see your host embattled in the field.

WHIG MEETING.—The Whig voters of the Third and Fourth Wards, Second Municipality, held a meeting *this evening* at 7 o'clock, at John Zelly's Beer Saloon, corner Camp and Delord streets, for the purpose of nominating three candidates for Assistant Aldermen, to represent the Second Ward (under the new city charter) in the Common Council. It is of the highest importance that worthy and competent gentlemen should receive the nomination, and we trust that *all* whigs whose interests are involved will be present, and secure the selection of faithful and intelligent candidates.

THE CONSOLIDATION AND REVISION OF THE STATUTES OF THE STATE.—This work, produced by the labors of Levi Peirce, Miles Taylor and Wm. W. King, Commissioners appointed by the State, has been courteously furnished us by Mr. Weisse, State Printer. The typographical execution is excellent, and the names of the Commissioners guaranty the faithfulness and utility of the work.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—This excellent artist sings at the Lyceum Hall to-night, and a highly interesting programme is offered. M. Bochsa will perform on the harp for the first time in this city, and we anticipate a rich musical treat.

Madame Bishop has kindly invited the scholars of the music classes in the public schools to attend this concert and they will be present.

NEW MUSIC.—H. D. Hewitt, No. 39 Camp street, has sent us the following new and beautiful pieces of music, which have just been received by him from the publisher:

"Pasadora Waltz," by Chas. Balmer, the "Peasant Maiden's Lament," by Chas. Voss, the "Dew Drop," by J. W. Postlewaite, from Balmer & Weber, publishers, St. Louis; and the original "Tampete," by Wm. Dressler, the "Knickerbocker Schottisch," by Chas. Steinruck, and the first number of a series of German songs, with English words, selected from works of the best composers, from the publishing house of Wm. Hall & Son, Broadway, New York.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Celeste played in the "French Spy" last night to a very good house. To-night she appears for the last time in the "Wept of Wish-ton Wish." Her engagement has been a most successful one—notwithstanding the fact that our city has been filled with other attractions, she has always played to large houses, and has been the first this winter to silence the reverberations which have been wont to wander through the empty and deserted lobbies of the St. Charles. As this will be the last opportunity that will be afforded our community of seeing the best pantomimist of the age, and of testifying their feelings of partiality for an early favorite, the house will doubtless be thronged.

FRENCH THEATRE.—Halevy's opera of Charles VI., will be performed to-night. To those who have never seen Madame Widemann's "Odette," we would say by no means fail to be there. The enthusiasm, love, and devotion of the young country girl are pictured to the life. Her acting never fails to elicit the deepest attention.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON.—The Wizard performed again last night at Armory Hall, and as usual there was a large and brilliant audience. The feats of the Professor were wonderful beyond belief. No one can believe the strange tricks he plays, without seeing them, and the more on-lookers of them the more mysterious they seem.

Things at the Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BATON ROUGE, March 3.

Several days ago Mr. Rivers, of Concordia, introduced a joint resolution, making an appropriation of $1500 to purchase a portrait of Gen. Taylor, by T. B. Thorpe, of this place. In Committee of the Whole the resolution met with very decided opposition from Messrs. Campbell, Ryan, and others, on the ground that the picture was too imperfect to do credit to the State, in the compliment it wished to pay, and was not a suitable testimonial. There were some allusions to party. Several gentlemen turned out to be very much slandered about what they had said on the subject; and, finally, the committee killed the resolution. I cannot venture my opinion of the merits of the picture; never having had any further acquaintance with the fine arts than was afforded in my juvenile days, (and that long before Mr. Morse ever stuck a telegraph post in the ground,) by the use of chalk and charcoal on the barn doors. But I can say, that if the portrait was true in every lineament and shade, it is not *such* a memento as *Louisiana* should give to the memory of one who claimed her as his home, and mingled her name with the glory of his achievements.

On yesterday, Mr. Rivers asked and obtained leave to withdraw the resolution, and introduced another in its stead, appropriating $1000 out of the contingent fund of the House for the picture. Much the same character of debate occurred as on the former resolution. Those who opposed it, expressed their willingness to appropriate ten times the amount to do honor to the memory of Gen. Taylor, but ridiculed the portrait by Mr. Thorpe as utterly undeserving particular. Mr. Moise said he could not vote for the purchase of the picture, but he would vote for an appropriation of $10,000 to obtaining a statue of Gen. Taylor by Hiram Powers. The other demerents professed assent to this.

Our vigilant representative, Mr. Price, observing that there was some party feeling in the issue, immediately offered a bill in accordance with the expressed wish of Mr. Moise, as a substitute. The Speaker decided it out of order, as not pertaining to the "subject matter" of the resolution. With all due deference, I must say, that the "subject matter" was a testimonial; not the $1000, or the portrait. Mr. Price then offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed, with leave to retire and report immediately, a bill to make the necessary appropriation for a statue. Messrs. Rivers and Parham opposed it, and the resolution was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Day, of St. Mary. The resolution appropriating $1000, was adopted.

I am grieved that the friends of this appropriation had to sneak into one corner of the capitol to have the expense of their magnanimity and patriotism charged to the contingent account of only one department of the State. Why not give the credit of this grateful respect to both branches of the legislature? Why not pay for it from the public treasury, and let the State have the credit of honoring the memory of her hero President? The refusal to make this appropriation, does not look very well alongside of the appropriation of $15,000 to the Jackson monument and battle-field memento, which was voted for without distinction of party.

The first exhibition of prejudice between the city and country during the session, occurred in the debate on the bill for the relief of the Mechanics' Institute, New-Orleans. It is hard to determine who first threw the gauntlet, after the number of explanations and personal disclaimers called for and entered on all sides. But the effect of such an occurrence will be felt for the balance of the session. Although explanations were made, there was great warmth of feeling and a tone of defiance, which will give a sectional complexion to all local business to be transacted. The bill came very near being defeated. The vote stood, on its passage—38 yeas, 30 nays, and to all appearance was lost. There was some consternation among the city members. One or two of the delegation were not in the chamber. Several country members asked to record their votes, but none but Mr. Barrow having been within the bar of the House when the vote was taken, he alone was permitted to vote. He recorded his vote in favor of the bill, which made a tie. The Speaker, after some little hesitation, voted in the affirmative, and the bill was passed.

It is pretty generally believed that the Governor will veto the NewOrleans Navigation Company bill. Should he do so, there is great probability that the bill will not receive the majority required to make it a law. Mr. Sigur and others are here exerting themselves to the utmost extent to defeat it. There is a charge that the bill was smuggled through upon false statements. The issue is a question of fact, about which I know nothing. The statement made by Mr. Benjamin in the Senate, where the bill was called up out of its order and passed without opposition, is certainly very different from the statement made by Messrs. Sigur and others. If either of them should be as right as he is plausible, the other will be as wrong as he is inexcusable.

The Committees of the two Houses on the Penitentiary have made adverse reports. Mr. Warrington, on the part of the Senate, (he has not yet reported) will report not so healthy a condition and perfect discipline as could be desired. Mr. Day, of the House, has reported in very complimentary terms, and makes the institution as perfect as could be wished.

They differ very materially in figures. My acquaintance with the lessees of the Penitentiary—their high standing, business capacity and experience, fully justify a conclusion favorable to them and acceptable to the State. Provisions have been made for the building of two hundred additional cells and other required improvements. The Homestead Exemption bill was expected to come up to-day in the unfinished business of the House, but was not reached, in consequence of the lengthy consideration of Mr. Rauney's swamp land bill, of which I have in a former letter, given you a synopsis. There is not much chance for a homestead bill. The friends of the measure, instead of acting in concert, and reporting only one bill, have introduced no less than five different bills. The last one introduced was by Mr. Summers as a substitute. It was laid on the table. The city members are all in favor of the measure, but they are sadly inharmonious in their efforts to have it passed. The country members are generally opposed to the bill and will probably defeat it. The city members have done all they could, except their disagreement as to the form, to frame a bill to meet the wants of the people, and if it fails the sin will be on the heads of the country representatives, who say their constituents care nothing about it.

The swamp land bill will not pass the House, although it was adopted on its second reading. It will be taken up for final action on Tuesday next. It is the most important measure that has been presented during the session, but its complexity gives to it such an impenetrable appearance, that many, who are deeply interested in the object to be attained, will vote against it. I predicted this in my former letter.

Mr. Parham, Chairman of the Finance Committee, has succeeded in having his resolution adopted, instructing his committee to make no appropriations to volunteer companies. If Mr Parham should ever run for U. S. Senator our gallant soldiers will remember him. General Augustine, who is the Murat of the House on all military subjects, charged boldly on the enemy, but the tide of battle was against him, and the fate of the soldiery was decided—the State feels no pride in them—they are useless, and can have no bounty. It will devolve upon each community to support its own volunteer corps.

The Senate did wonders to-day. They disposed of over seventy bills by half-past 11 o'clock, and only had two speeches.

H.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.—By a resolution of the Senate, the Auditor of Public Accounts was required to furnish a statement to the Senate of the Receipts and Expenditures of the State from 1830 to the present time. Below is the reply of the Auditor, accompanied by his official statement:

J. B. FLAUCHE, *President of the Senate:*

In answer to a resolution of the Senate, requesting the Auditor of Public Accounts to report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the amount of the Annual Receipts and Expenditures from 1830 to 1852, I have the honor to transmit the accompanying statement.

Very respectfully, I. BORDELON, Auditor Pub. Accts.

STATEMENT *showing the amount of the Annual Receipts and Expenditures from the year 1830 to 1852.*

Years.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Excess of Receipts.
1830..	$507,291 71	$340,056 38..	$167,235 33
1831....	506,168 67	364,848 60....	138,320 27
1832....	467,358 66	372,343 38....	95,010 28
1833....	482,377 99	394,659 30....	87,718 69
1834....	582,254 82	500,807 15....	81,387 67
1835....	456,099 34	396,394 70....	59,704 64
1836....	564,825 36	501,530 37....	63,294 99
1837....	852,316 75	358,884 91....	493,331 84
1838..	1,047,802 44	986,032 82....	60,770 12
1839....	899,604 20	814,121 63....	85,482 57
1840....	778,224 24	642,090 02....	136,224 22
1841....	758,599 83	700,822 78....	57,777 05
1842....	588,716 65	501,591 23....	87,125 42
1843....	648,599 64	560,961 54....	94,237 21
1844....	972,177 61	616,684 98....	355,492 63
1845..	3,662,889 72	3,510,818 39....	352,071 33
1846..	1,245,715 94	985,813 28....	391,785 61
1847..	1,418,856 63	675,082 90....	293,113 69
1848..	1,351,265 17	872,702 50....	478,562 67
1849....	628,965 91	329,758 99....	299,206 92
1850..	1,016,040 56	990,859 39....	325,426 47
1851..	1,161,673 91	852,787 54....	308,886 37

I. BORDELON, Auditor of Public Accounts.

LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY.—The report of the standing committee on the Penitentiary contains some items of general interest. The investigations of the committee extended over a period of seven years, and embraced varied and extensive business operations. The report states that among the claims due to the Penitentiary are several among the salaried officers of the institution, and who have been connected with it for years. The committee state that they do not see the policy of prohibiting the lessees from manufacturing carts, wagons, plows and molasses barrels, while the same things are sold throughout the State from the Penitentiaries of other States. They recommend that permission for the manufacture of these articles be granted. In regard to the rumors charging the lessees and officers of the institution with mismanagement of its affairs and bad treatment of the convicts, the committee say that they have been unable to obtain proof to substantiate them. The profits of the late lessees for five years were between fifty and one hundred thousand dollars. It appears that there are only 240 cells in the prison, while there are 300 convicts, and the committee recommend the building of a new cell-room with 250 cells in it, to meet any contingency requiring greater accommodations. The committee recommend to the clemency of the Governor the prisoners Martin Malone, John Growles and Vincent D. Chanotic—the first sentenced to 15 years for manslaughter, 13 of which he has served; the second sentenced to 21 years for an assault with intent to kill, of which he has served 12 years; and the third sentenced to 8 years for forgery, 8 of which he has served. These prisoners are recommended by the officers and lessees for good conduct.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Southern Line.

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 5.

There has been a good demand in the Cotton market during the past week, and the sales embrace 10,000 bales. Prices are without material change, and Middling is yet quoted at 7¾c.

The effect of the America's accounts is not yet developed. The increase in the receipts at all the Atlantic ports is now 22,000 bales.

Further by the America—Political News—England—New Ministry—Apprehension of War.

NEW YORK, March 4.

The Earl of Derby is to succeed Lord John Russell as Prime Minister.

Lord Palmerston in a recent speech, declares that a peace armament is not sufficient to meet the present emergency, the country being in a situation liable to war at any moment. He says England wants a trained force, ready for instant action.

France—Ministerial Crisis—Louis Napoleon.

France continues quiet, but another Ministerial crisis is threatened.

Louis Napoleon is about to form a body-guard. Gen. Armand, the late Minister at War, has been disgraced and sent to Algeria.

Louis Napoleon is charged with employing secret agents to seduce the soldiery and clergy into favoring an alliance between France and Belgium. The latter nation is increasing her army.

Spain—The Queen's Health.

Queen Isabella's wound is healed and her health is restored.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—Thomas J. Burke, Esq., has withdrawn from the editorial management of the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor, and Wm. Sewell, Esq., has withdrawn from the Selma Reporter.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the State Engineer on Bayou Manchac, and the Report of the Standing Committee on Penitentiary.

Thanks to the steamer Alton for St. Louis papers.

EQUESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.—We are reliably informed that a number of "fast young men" desirous of distinguishing themselves in the arena, and at the same time paying a just tribute to worth, are getting up a complimentary benefit to Harry Whitlack, the gentlemanly manager of Dan Rice's Circus, the aforesaid "fast young men" giving the entire performance themselves. All the acts are now in rehearsal, and the thing promises to be rich in the extreme. We will give further particulars anon.

THE PANORAMA OF THE NILE.—We last evening paid a visit to Gliddon's Panorama of the river Nile, at Commercial Hall, on St. Charles street, and we have never been so much pleased and instructed by any similar exhibition. As a work of art alone, the painting is highly attractive, and the cities, temples, statues, etc. along, which are beautifully represented, are of the deepest interest. We were particularly struck with the beauty of one scene, the Temple of Gerussee, by moonlight, painted by the celebrated Martin. It is alone worth the price of admission. Professor Gliddon, who is familiar with each place and object represented on the canvas, gives interesting and instructive explanations as the panorama passes before the audience, and the entertainment altogether is well worthy the patronage of our citizens.

Gliddon's beautiful Panorama of Egypt and the Nile will be exhibited twice to-day—in the afternoon at 12½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. The Saturday afternoon exhibitions are especially for the convenience of ladies and children. The "Nile" is at Commercial Hall, St. Charles st.

PHŒNIX FIRE COMPANY NO. 8.—In our notice of the procession on the 4th, we omitted to notice particularly the splendid eight horse turn out of No. 8. The ribbons were handled by Charley Castle, the celebrated great coaxer of Dan Rice, and his "act" was one of the neatest in the performance. Castle's versatility of talent is prodigious, but it is truly unfortunate that his conversational powers are so limited.

GEN. PAEZ.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Carracas, Venezuela, says that the flattering reception which Gen. Paez met with in the United States, astonished the natives out there. They are anxious to know what the Americans have discovered in the history of Paez to prompt such enthusiasm. The writer says that the idea of Paez being a martyr to the cause of freedom is a great humbug. He denies that during his twenty or twenty-five years' administration he did anything to advance the cause of republicanism and political liberty. He says that instead of giving to the country a wholesome code of laws, progressive with the glorious age in which his will was absolute in his country, he has sufficed Venezuela and her prosperity to be obstructed by continuing the old and obnoxious formalities of the Spanish code. The result of these things is that Venezuela is only republic in name, where the torch of liberty gives but a crepuscular glimmer. Paez, always scheming for rule and power, was at last "headed" by a *coup d'etat* from the very man whom his unjustifiable interference had elevated to the Presidency.

We are of course unable to understand the motives or prejudices of the writer, and therefore cannot correctly judge the value of his statements.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—"X." of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington under date of the 25th ult., says:

The new Minister from Mexico, Mr. Larrainzar, is expected here soon; though it was believed that he would not be able to leave Mexico for some time yet. He is represented as an honest, straight-forward, talented man—just what the Minister from Mexico ought to be at this juncture. Mr. De la Rosa was not a very happy selection in that respect. There is no occasion for the exercise of the diplomatic art when treating with a Government which asks for nothing that is not just, and will not accept less than justice from others.

The Nicaragua affair is not all settled yet. There is another party to be heard, besides England, Nicaragua and the king of the Mosquito coast, and that is the Republic of Costa Rica; acknowledged as her independence is by England, Spain and the United States. While we will submit to no English protectorate, we must respect the rights of weaker powers on the very principal of action we claim of others.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The New York Albion, a journal that watches closely the affairs of Europe, and those of England in particular, places no confidence in the declarations of peace and good will made by Louis Napoleon, and cites as an instance of his hypocrisy the fact that on the night of the 1st December, in his saloons, he was all smiles to many who were the next day imprisoned by his orders. The Albion is indignant that so many Englishmen proved base enough to attend the feast recently given by the usurper.

REWARD OF ENTERPRISE.—Many of our readers will remember the account published nearly two years ago, of a California emigrant, who crossed the plains, "on foot and alone," with a *wheelbarrow*, in which he conveyed all his earthly goods, that is, his provisions, tools, etc. His name is Brookhire, an Irishman by birth. He left a family in indigent circumstances at Warren, Pa., to "try his fortune," and he has lately returned with $16,000 in dust, which he dug and washed himself. As if to verify the old adage that it never rains but it pours, during his absence his wife received legacies to the amount of $10,000, which fell to her by the death of some relatives in Scotland.

ABOUT THE SEA SERPENT.—The New York Tribune has received a large number of communications in reference to the letter which it published giving the particulars of the capture of the famous Sea Serpent. One of the writers has the boldness to express a belief that it is all a humbug! Desperate man that! The Tribune states that it published the letter just as it received it, and we say that we published it just as we found it in the Tribune. The writer says he has actually caught the Sea Serpent, and we suppose of course that he wouldn't say so if he had not done it.

THE PLAGUE.—It is very certain, says the Boston Medical Journal, from the accounts received both here and in England, that the true plague has been introduced into Madeira—and the work of death has been appalling. The question has been agitated, will this dreadful disease ever reach this continent? There is reason to believe it will; the wonder is, why it has not been here already. Our commercial intercourse is extensive with various parts of Africa and the Asiatic shore of the Mediterranean, where this great scourge is never dead or dying, but simply reposing from one period to another, like a fatigued giant, to gather strength for a renewal of slaughter. Should it come, it may be hoped that there will be found more science and a stronger barrier of medical skill to meet and disarm it of its terrors, than has been exhibited in tropical climates, or in the filthy scourge-inviting regions of Moslem Turkey. Plague appertains to the Arabs, in this age; and where the same condition of things exist as characterizes their modes of life, their social condition, and the absence of all common sense efforts to avert or arrest it, will have an abiding foothold.

GEN. CONCHA.—Spanish papers say that Gen. Concha has, or is about to resign his place as Captain General of Cuba.

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.—A resolution has passed both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature remonstrating against the removal of the U. S. Mint from Philadelphia.

THE TOURNAMENT.—The Tournament and ball at Tallahasse, Fla., on the 19th ult., proved a brilliant affair.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PICTURE.—Lentze's great national picture of *Washington Crossing the Delaware* was sold at NewYork on the 21st ult. *for ten thousand dollars.*

MARYLAND OFFICE-HOLDERS.—It is stated that Governor Lowe has removed all the office-holders in the State. The list of appointments comprises over 2000 names.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The Ohio State Temperance Convention met at Columbus on the 25th ult. The attendance was very large, nearly eight hundred regular delegates being present.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN OHIO.—An immense number of petitions for, and remonstrances against, the adoption of the Maine Liquor Law are pouring into the Ohio Legislature.

LOTTERIES.—The state of Delaware receives about $11,000 per annum for lottery grants. The sum is to be divided this year among seven different works of public improvement.

NAVAL.—The repairs on the U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto, at Portsmouth, Va., being near completion, she will sail on the first of next week, for the Mediterranean, under command of Capt. Thomas Crabbe, with Lieutenants Jos. Lanman, R. Perry, J. M. Wainwright, and E. F. Barnett.

EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION.—The emigration to California is having a disastrous effect upon the Western farmers, in the price of labor. Working hands, in many places, who formerly received from $12 to $15 per month, now command from $26 to $30.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—It is stated that Com. Skinner, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Supplies in the Navy Department, resigned on Saturday, the 21st ult., and the President has appointed Com. Shubrick as his successor.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—Joseph J. Cook has recovered $6500 damages from the NewYork Floating Dry Dock Company, for injuries sustained by him in consequence of falling, while at work, from a staging erected by the company.

THE NATIVES AND THE POPE.—A meeting was held by the "natives" of Southwark, Philadelphia, on the night of the 26th ult., for the purpose of protesting against receiving from the Pope of Rome the stones he is about forwarding for the Washington Monument. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Owens and other fanatics.

VILLAINOUS.—Several large stones were recently found on the Railroad track in the darkest part of the tunnel, near Lynchburg, Va. But for this timely discovery, many lives might have been lost. No punishment can be too severe for the villain who would commit such a diabolical act.

INTERVENTION IN INDIANA.—At Indianapolis, on the 24th ult., the Democratic State Convention adopted resolutions endorsing the Compromise measures and the intervention doctrines, but deem it contrary to sound policy for our government to pledge our people either for or against intervention.

MORE ANNEXATION.—The following is an extract from a letter to the NewYork Herald from Valparaiso: Married, at Talcahuano, Passa-Mio, Damsen Phœnix, U. S. N., to the beautiful Senorita Doma Encarnation Inigues, daughter of Senor Don Manuel Inigues, Ministro de Adena de Talcahuano. Vive Chili! Vive Americano!!

FROM GUATEMALA.—The dates from Guatemala reach to December 27. The Constituent Assembly closed its session on the 23d. During the session, which continued four months, various important acts were passed for completing the organization of the Republic, and increasing the prosperity of the country.

NEW RAILROAD.—The City of Charleston has subscribed $100,000, and individuals $150,000 more for the construction of a railroad from that city to connect with the Wilmington and Manchester road. They are fearful that the rapidly progressing roads in the Northern part of that State, and in North Carolina, will divert from their city the great mails and the through travel from the North and West.

THE JAPAN SQUADRON.—It is said that this squadron will take out, in addition to its regular armament, about twenty beautiful brass guns, fitted for boat or land service, from each of which nine shots can be discharged every minute. This fact, connected with the unusual number of marines, looks as if something more than ordinary naval duty is expected of the squadron.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—By the Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel, we learn that the rumor of four Indians having been killed by a scouting party under Captain Jarnagin is untrue. A warrior, two squaws and a child were captured, but the warrior and one of the squaws made their escape. The Indians have killed a large number of cattle and hogs belonging to Captain J. and others, and they still manifest a hostile disposition.

FIGHT IN THE CAPITOL.—The Washington Republic of the 27th ult. says: About half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning the chimney leading from the Senate Chamber was discovered to be emitting large flakes of cinder and much smoke. Upon investigation it was ascertained that the chimney was on fire. Its burning is supposed to have cracked the brick-work and but for the fire-proof condition of the roof, serious consequence would in all probability have been the result.

A SCENE.—Quite a scene occurred in the Rhode Island Senate on the day of adjournment, between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The former was in the room talking with the clerk on some business before the Senate, when the Lieut. Governor rose to speak. The conversation was continued until the Lieut. Governor got wrathy, and told the Governor that he was the presiding officer there, and that when he was speaking, others must be silent.

ST. DOMINGO.—We have advices from Domhica to the 25th January. The official paper of the Government, the *Gaceta*, complains of the allusion in the message of the President of the United States to the settlement of peace between the Dominican Republic and the Haytien Empire. This report was entirely without foundation, and was made at the time when Soulouque was gathering a numerous army at Juana Mendez for the purpose of invading the Dominican territory. Gen. Santana had been received in the Capitol with great enthusiasm.

HEARTLESS DESERTION.—One Thomas M. Maitland, who has a wife and two small children living in Reading, Pa., basely deserted them a few weeks ago, and eloped with a young girl, to whom he was subsequently married. On the evening before Maitland left, he prevailed upon his wife to make over his property to his brother, and induced her to borrow from her father eighteen dollars, which he meanly pocketed and carried off, together with his wife's gold watch and chain, leaving one cent upon the table, and a scrap of paper, telling her to live upon that until his return.

BY TELEGRAPH.

OHIO RIVER—WEATHER.—*Louisville*, March 4.—The river here is now falling, with 11 feet 6 inches on the falls. The steamboats Magnolia, Emperor, Crescent, Powhee, and Persia have arrived from NewOrleans, and the NewOrleans has left for the same port.

KOSSUTH.—Kossuth to-day delivered his address to the citizens of this place. An immense crowd assembled, and his remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.—*Cincinnati*, March 4.—The river here has fallen 2 feet during the last twenty-four hours. Raining most all day.

Flour has been in fair request, and 3000 bbls. have been sold at $5 20 per bbl. Whisky, 15½c. per gallon. Provisions are held at higher rates, and buyers hold back from the market. NewOrleans Molasses is quiet, operations are prevented by the advanced rates insisted on by holders.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.—*Vicksburg*, March 5.—The following steamboats have passed this place during the last twenty-four hours, bound for NewOrleans: The United States at 11 last night; the Josiah Lawrence at 1 this morning; the St. Louis at 6 this morning.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—*New York*, March 4.—The advices by the America quote corn at 29s. 6d. for yellow, and 32s. for white. Lard is quoted at 47s 6d. [Rev. Delta.

City Intelligence.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY SCHOOL BOARD.—This body met on Thursday evening—fifteen members present and Dr. Copes in the Chair.

The Committee on the Girls' High School recommended that a text book be chosen to replace Wayland's Elements of Moral Science, recently thrown out of the Public Schools on account of its abolition tendencies.

In reply to an interrogatory, Dr. Lindsay stated that an address had recently been delivered before the Committee of Teachers, in which there were remarks that might be considered objectionable, the speaker having referred to the Board of Directors and to the Committee of Teachers in terms not altogether complimentary to those bodies. A correspondence had taken place between Mr. Dinell and Dr. Lindsay, which was read. The former in his letter disclaimed the intention of showing disrespect to the Board, though he said he must adhere to what he had stated in his address, which was in effect that the Public Schools might be conducted more economically, and that more teachers were employed than were required.

Dr. Lindsay stated that the apology of Mr. Dinell had been accepted.

Dr. Harris thought that Mr. Dinell's letter could not be considered an apology. He, however, did not wish to interfere with the business of the Committee on Teachers.

The Committee on the Library and Lyceum offered a resolution, which was adopted, accepting an invitation of Anna Bishop for the girls of the Public Schools to attend one of her Lyric entertainments.

The same committee offered a resolution, which was adopted, fixing the price of tickets for lectures, during the remainder of the season, at $5 for a gentleman and two ladies, and at $3 for a single person.

The same committee offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the committee to engage Professor Kepping to deliver a course of lectures in the Lyceum on Grecian History, for which he should receive $50 per lecture, and his traveling expenses.

Mr. Winston offered a resolution, which was laid over, directing all books in the Library, of an Abolition tendency, to be sold for the benefit of the Municipality.

Mr. Jennings offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Committee on the Library and Lyceum to rent the Lyceum Hall for concerts, for a sum not exceeding $75, nor less than $50 per night.

The Superintendent of the Public Schools presented his report, showing that the number of children now in attendance is 3469—of which 1653 are boys and 1816 girls.

DUREE IN HAVANA.—Captain Youennes, of the Second Municipality police, has received a dispatch from officer Stevens, of the NewYork Police, advising him that Duree, the latter of Exchange Alley, suspected of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. Ronson, left New York on the 24th ult. in the steamer Georgia, bound for Havana, at which place he is expected to remain for some time.

It seems that Duree left this city in a Louisville boat when he found that he was suspected of the murder, and on the passage wrote or dictated a letter to his wife, which he requested a man attached to the boat to deliver to her. In this letter Duree stated that he was going to NewYork, from which place he would proceed to Havana, Nicaragua, or any other place that his wife would designate as the point where it would be best to join him.

The bearer of the letter returned to the city about ten days ago, and excited suspicion by inquiring in Exchange Alley for Mrs. Duree. He was at once examined by Capt. Youennes, and gave the first intimation of the direction taken by Duree. The dispatch referred to was received in reply to one sent by Capt. Youennes, upon receiving the information of the boatman, requesting officer Stevens to find and arrest Duree as a fugitive from justice.

A STRANGER.—John Kelly was yesterday brought before Acting Recorder Etter to answer the charge of having been caught picking the pockets of a drunken man who had taken lodgings on the Levee. A half-dollar and a razor were found on Mr. Kelly's person when arrested. He said that he belonged to NewYork, and that no body in NewOrleans had had an opportunity to know him well enough to act as a voucher for his future good conduct. He was committed for two months to the work-house.

HAMS AND CARPET BAGS.—Thos. Reddington was picked up on Thursday with two carpet bags in his possession. Their plump appearance and apparent weight challenged the prying curiosity of a stray watchman, who proceeded to investigate their interior. The result was that four very nice hams turned up—two in each carpet bag—and the further result was that Thomas, his carpet bags and his hams were all provided with quarters in the Calaboose. Yesterday acting-Recorder Etter added the still further result of sending Thomas to the Work-house.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Henry Smith was yesterday brought before acting-Recorder Etter for examination on a charge of having cut and wounded Thomas Graves by striking him on the head with a bottle. The charge was fully substantiated, and Smith was committed for trial before Judge Larue.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Joseph Holtz and F. B. LeBlond were yesterday charged by T. F. Nunnville with having sold a quantity of dry goods belonging to him, for which they failed to account, thereby committing a breach of trust. The amount of the defalcation is stated at $339 90.

FINED.—Matthew Dolan, John McNamara, James Brady and John Hanley, were yesterday fined $5 each by Acting Recorder Etter, for having assaulted, beaten, and kicked John Kelly. They were, moreover, required to furnish bonds to keep the peace.

Table Talk.

'Tis western sky was purpled o'er
With every pleasing ray,
And flocks reviving felt no more
The sultry heats of day.

When from an hazel's artless bower
Soft warbled Strephon's tongue;
He blessed the scene, he bless'd the hour,
While Nancy's praise he sung.

Our citizen-sportsmen sing the praise of C. S. Duggan's guns and pistols. His store is at 82 Common street.

The temple of Luxor is one of the scenes depicted at Gliddon's admirable Panorama of the Nile, at Commercial Exchange Hall. It was from Luxor that the French Government procured the Egyptian obelisk which stands in the *Place de la Concorde* at Paris. And this reminds us that B. M. Norman, 14 Camp street, has some beautiful models of Egyptian obelisks for sale.

There was quite a galaxy of beauty and shopping at the store of P. W. Woodlief, 13 Charters street. Yet, after all, the throng of customers at that establishment is nothing surprising—it is an everyday occurrence. Woodlief's stock of European and American fancy goods is remarkably fashionable. Nor should we forget the superiority of his staple dry goods.

What village but has sometimes seen
The clumsy shape, the frightful mien,
Tremendous claws and shaggy hair,
Of that grim brute, yclept a bear?
He from his dam, the learn'd agree,
Received the curious form you see,
Who, with her plastic tongue alone,
Produced a visage—like her own—
And thus they hint, in mystic fashion,
The powerful force of education.

As people are never educated too well, they ought to improve their minds by purchasing at Ball's, 56 Gravier street, some of the very valuable works he has just received.

We once heard of an infatuated lover, who finding that his lady fair wore a cork leg, had his own leg amputated, she having generously refused to unite herself, a cripple, to an able-bodied man. As the above facts occurred fifty years ago, B. F. Palmer's Patent Artificial Leg, which obtained the premium at the World's Fair, could not then have existed. That this patent is invaluable, may be known from the fact that the celebrated Marquis of Anglesea, who lost a leg at Waterloo, now uses this invention. Palmer's Artificial Leg may be seen at Sherman's, 70 St. Charles street.

Death resulting from a disregard or inattention to Ruptures.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WORKS OF SIR ASTLEY COOPER, THE EMINENT SURGEON.

CASE I.

A man brought into St. Thomas's Hospital, who had fallen from a ladder, struck a piece of wood and bruised his Rupture; he exclaimed of violent pain and died in four hours.

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